

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 7 OF 1893.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 15th February 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.					
<i>Monthly.</i>					
Káyasth Samáchár	... Allahabad	Oudh Bihári Lál M.A.	For Dec. ...	9th	267 copies.
Khiyálát-i-Hamidi	... Sambhal (Moradabad).	Hamid-ul-din ...	For Nov. & Dec. ...	12th	600 "
Safír-i-Kashmir	... Moradabad	Avatar Krishn ...	" Jan. ...	11th	500 "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
Allahabad Temperance Gazette	Allahabad	Rám Prasád, Varmá,	15th and 31st Jan. ...	15th	...
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>					
Hámíd-ul-Ak bár	Moradabad	Iláhi Baksh ...	10th Feb. ...	13th	200 copies.
Mufíd-i-Am	Agra	Qádir Ali ...	" "	14th	100 "
<i>Weekly.</i>					
Agra Akhbár	Do.	Tajammul Husain ...	7th	10th	265 "
Agra Punch	Do.	Abíd-ul-din Beg ...	8th	9th	210 "
Akhbár-i Álam	Meerut	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	7th	11th	65 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(concluded).			1893.	1893.	
	Weekly.					
10	Klam-i-Taswír ...	... Cawnpore	Rahmat-ullah ...	31st Jan. ...	15th Feb. ...	275 copies,
11	Alwaqt ...	... Gorakhpur	Muhammad Sa'íd ...	8th Feb. ...	11th " ...	625 "
12	Anis-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Ram Chandra Vaishya.	11th "	13th " ...	590 "
13	Kzád ...	... Lucknow	Ahmad Ali ...	10th "	" ...	250 "
14	Budaun Gazette ...	... Budaun	Afzal Ali ...	19th & 26th Jan. ...	9th " ...	200 "
15	Colonel ...	... Moradabad	Banwári Lál ...	1st & 8th Feb. ...	9th & 14th " ...	500 "
16	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	... Bareilly	Thákur Prásad ...	4th "	9th " ...	250 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	... Rámpur	Muhammad Husain ...	13th "	15th " ...	446 "
18	Fitnah ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	8th "	11th " ...	500 "
19	Hindustání ...	... Lucknow	Gangá Prásád Varmá ...	" "	10th " ...	300 "
20	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	5th "	" " "	150 "
21	Kárnmáh ...	... Lucknow	Muhammad Yaqúb ...	10th "	15th " ...	275 "
22	Matla-i-Núr ...	... Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar ...	11th "	14th " ...	44 "
23	Mauj-i-Narbadda ...	... Hoshangabad	Abdul Karim ...	8th "	11th " ...	200 "
24	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	... Bijnor	Karím-ullah ...	7th "	" " "	400 "
25	Naiyar-i-Ázam ...	... Moradabad	Amjad Ali ...	6th "	10th " ...	250 "
26	Násim-i-Agra ...	... Agra	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	7th "	9th " ...	450 "
27	Nasim-i-Hind ...	... Fatehpur	Muhammad Nawáz ...	8th "	12th " ...	70 "
28	Násir-i-Hind ...	... Agra	Muhammad Ali ...	" "	11th " ...	40 "
29	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	... Moradabad	Fahim-ul-din ...	10th "	12th " ...	250 "
30	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	... Cawnpore	Abdul Hamíd ...	4th "	10th " ...	196 "
31	Oudh Punch ...	... Lucknow	Sajjád Husain ...	9th "	" " "	450 "
32	Police News ...	... Meerut	Habib Ahmad ...	8th "	14th " ...	220 ... copies.
33	Rahbar ...	... Moradabad	Partáp Krishn ...	" "	12th " ...	350 "
34	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	" "	11th " ...	150 "
35	Rohilkhand Punch ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	5th "	10th " ...	130 "
36	Sítára-i-Hind ...	... Ditto	Banwári Lál ...	4th "	" " "	200 "
37	Soldier ...	... Ditto	Máháraj Baldeo Singh.	7th "	11th " ...	304 "
38	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	... Bijnor	Jairáj Singh ...	6th "	9th " ...	150 ... copies.
39	Tohfa-i-Qádiri ...	... Ballia	Abdul Qádir ...	12th "	15th " ...	
40	Tútí-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Sajjád Hussain ...	8th "	10th " ...	
	Daily.					
41	Oudh Akhbár ...	... Lucknow	Sheo Prásad ...	9th to 15th "	9th to 15th "	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government.)
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	... Aligarh	Alím-ullah ...	7th, 10th & 14th "	10th, 11th & 15th Feb.	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government.)
	HINDI.					
	Quarterly.					
43	Kavi-va-chitrakár ...	... Fatehgarh	Kundan Lál ...	For quarter ending 30th September '92.	15th Feb. ...	500 copies.
	Monthly.					
44	Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak ...	Farukhabad	Náráyan Dás ...	For Jan. ...	10th "	330 "
	Weekly.					
45	Almora Akhbár ...	... Almora	Sadá Nand ...	6th Feb. ...	9th "	116 "
46	Bhárat Jiwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishn Varmá ...	6th & 13th "	9th & 15th "	1,500 "
47	Gosewak ...	... Ditto	Jagat Náráyan ...	9th "	14th " ...	200 ...
48	Nágri Nírad ...	... Mirzapur	Kashi Prásad ...	" "	15th " ...	500 copies.
49	Prayág Samáchár ...	... Allahabad	Jagan Náth ...	" "	11th " ...	100 "
50	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	... Udaipur	Ashyá Chálak Dán ...	6th "	10th " ...	
	Daily.					
51	Hindustán ...	... Kálakáñkar (Partabgarh).	Devi Dayál Sukla ...	9th to 14th "	10th to 15th "	470 "
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Weekly.					
52	Káshi Patrika ...	... Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	10th "	13th "	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(concluded).			1893.	1893.	
	Bi-weekly.					
53	Jaipur Gazette ...	... Jaipur	Mahávir Prasád ...	28th Jan. & 1st & 4th Feb	10th & 12th Feb. ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
54	Subodh Sindhu ...	... Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	8th Feb. ...	11th	320 "
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
55	Nyáya Sudhá ...	... Nágpur	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan	6th	9th	450 "
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
56	Bhárat Jiwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishn, Varmá	10th	12th	650 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

THE RAHBAR.
February 8th, 1893.

1. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th February, gives the substance of a communication received from 17 Brahmans of Suket, who complain of the alleged unjust interference of Mr. Hallifax, the Councillor to the Rája of Suket, in their religious matters. One Kirtu's family was turned

out of the Brahman community 60 years ago on account of one of his forefathers having married a low caste woman. The family made repeated appeals to the ruling Princes of the State in vain : lately Kirtu appealed to Mr. Hallifax, who, without consulting the Rája whom he has reduced to a mere cypher, ordered the Brahmans of the Suket city to readmit the petitioner to their community, and forced them to dine with him at a temple. Kirtu then went into the interior of the State and called upon the Brahmans there to dine with him. Seventeen of them waited upon the Councillor in camp and protested against Kirtu's readmission to their caste. But the Councillor did not listen to them and confined them in a fortress for six weeks. During their absence from home their families were exposed to great hardships, especially as there is a scarcity of grain in the State. On their release they went to the capital and again submitted a petition to Mr. Hallifax, but he ordered them to receive Kirtu into their society under penalty of imprisonment. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than Mr. Hallifax's proceedings in this matter. To save its good reputation, the Panjáb Government had better at once remove him from Suket.

HAMID-UL-AKHBAR.
February 10th, 1893.

2. The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 10th February, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that nothing could be more high-handed and tyrannical than Mr. Hallifax's proceedings. It will be remembered that the terrible mutiny of 1857 originated in the introduc-

tion of the use of greased cartridges, which was opposed to the religious prejudices of native soldiers. The inhabitants of the Suket State being as a rule an ignorant and half-civilized people, it would be no matter for surprise if Mr. Hallifax's interference in their religious affairs drove them into rebellion. A rumour is afloat to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb has already expressed a desire to recall Mr. Hallifax from Suket, and has advised the Rája to appoint a competent native in his place. Anyhow, it may be hoped His Honor will not delay his withdrawal from the State

AKHBAR-I-ALAM
February 7th, 1893.

The Amir and the Anglo-Indian news-papers.

3. The *Akhbár-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 7th February, censures the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* for spreading false rumours calculated to alienate the heart of the Amir from the Government of India. He has lately been accused of ordering the Mullahs to excite reli-

gious feeling among the Afgháns against Englishmen and of an intention to declare war against the Government of India, and suggestions have been made regarding the division of Afghánistán between England and Russia. It is but natural that the Amir, who does not know what freedom of the press means, may be induced to imagine that the articles in the Anglo-Indian newspapers are inspired by Government. Supposing that the Amir is not a true friend, and cannot be trusted in an emergency : it would be the height of folly to drive him into enmity long before the outbreak of hostilities with Russia. The Government of India not having brought undue pressure to bear upon him in the matter of the Jallalabad Mission, it is difficult to realize that he should be ready to declare war. As regards the division of Afghánistán, the occupation of that country is not an easy matter.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR.
February 9th, 1893.

British rule and natives.

4. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 9th February, finds fault with the Government of India for forcing the Income Tax Act, the Age of Consent Act, &c., on the people against their will, and complains that this country has almost entirely been drained of its wealth by England. The people were content to be able to keep their bodies and souls together ; but the heartless and uncleanly European grain-dealers threaten to deprive them even of their food. The European grain-dealers make advances to cultivators and

take possession of the crops as soon as they are ready. A large portion of crime is due to the scarcity of grain. No sensible native can think of the present unsatisfactory condition of his mother-land without being overwhelmed with grief. The European officers as a rule care only for their salaries. If any of them happen to have sympathy with the people, they establish Schools and Dispensaries and provide filtered water; but no efforts are made to improve the material condition of the people. The writer then refers to the frontier difficulties in Burma, the unfriendly attitude of the Amir, the advance of Russia, and the Egyptian crisis, and urges that the Government of India instead of frittering away its strength in petty quarrels, should husband its resources, making preparations for the impending struggle with the powerful Russian Bear! A more loyal and grateful people than natives are not to be found on the face of the earth. Down-trodden and poverty-stricken as they are, they are ready to sacrifice their lives on behalf of Government. If they were admitted to the higher ranks of the military service and largely enlisted as Volunteers, Government would receive a great accession to its military strength.

5. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 8th February, says that the calamities and misfortunes to which this country has been exposed were as nothing compared with the hardships which the exchange difficulty threatens to entail,

especially as the gentlemen who hold the reins of

Lord Lansdowne's reply to the deputation of the European officers regarding the fall in exchange.

Government at present care more for the good will of the officers than for the welfare of the people. Adverting to the deputation representing the different services which waited on Lord Lansdowne on the 1st February, the *Hindustani* refers to some sentences in the speeches of Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Horace Bell, and the Archdeacon bearing on the difficulties caused to European Government servants by the fall in exchange; and observes that no exception can be taken to the action of such servants. They were perfectly justified in laying their grievances before the Viceroy. But His Excellency's reply is open to serious objection, inasmuch as it shows that in His Excellency's opinion the natives have no other object in life than to provide comforts and luxuries for Civilians. They should work hard throughout the year simply for the benefit of their European lords. The same sentiment pervaded Lord Lansdowne's reply to the deputation of the Indian Currency Association. The *Hindustani* quotes some passages from his Lordship's reply to the deputation of the services, and remarks that the reply must be gratifying to the European officers, who can confidently expect an increase in their salaries in order that they may be freed from all domestic anxieties. It must, however, be a source of grief and disappointment to the people. If the salaries of the European officials have been reduced 40 per cent. by the depreciation of the rupee, there has been a diminution of 50 per cent. in the salaries of native officials owing to the same cause. If the rates of pay for the former were fixed when the rupee was equal to two shillings, those for the latter were fixed when wheat sold at 25 seers a rupee. But now a rupee does not fetch more than 11 or 12 seers of wheat, and the prices of other necessaries have also risen. If Lord Lansdowne really thinks that "good service is not to be had for bad pay" his Lordship should raise the pay of both European and native officers. Indeed the sufferings of the latter are entitled to prior consideration. The complaint of the former is that with the depreciated rupee they cannot now afford to provide the same costly dresses for their wives as they did 10 years ago; but the native Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, and other officials find it difficult even to provide the necessities of life for their families and to give education to their children. The proposal to stop the free coinage of silver, to which the Viceroy referred in another speech, is equally unsatisfactory. The best solution of the exchange problem is to be found in the larger employment of native agency in conducting the administration. A Civilian, in a letter contributed to the *Pioneer*, states that he will be entitled to a pension of £1,000 a year after three years, that he would gladly accept a pension of £800 at present, and that Government could get men in this country to do his work for half his pay. It is beyond doubt that a better class of natives than European Civilians are now available. They would be quite content with the existing salaries and would not demand any increase on account of the fall in exchange. And if the British rule in this country be intended chiefly for the benefit of the

HINDUSTANI.
February 8th, 1893.

AYA

people, Government should avail itself of the native agency without demur. Some time ago a Civilian suggested, through the columns of the *Englishman*, that the Government of India should dispense with the services of the discontented Civilians and uncovenanted officers, and employ others in their place, who would be satisfied with the present rates of pay. Nothing could be more reasonable than this.

SUBODH SINDHU.
February 8th, 1893.

6. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 8th February, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that it is obvious from the Viceroy's speech that the Government of India will

introduce a new tax in order to make good to some

extent the loss which European officers suffer from the abnormal fall in exchange. But any unprejudiced man will at once see how far the Government is justified in saddling the people with additional taxation for the purpose of increasing the salaries of its countrymen, which are already exorbitant enough.

RAHBAR.
February 8th, 1893.

7. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th February, says that forty clerks of the Home Office, Calcutta, suspected of having spread the rumour regarding the cancellation of the Jury Notification, were at once suspended without any inquiry into their conduct. On receipt of a telegram

from London confirming the rumour, they were reinstated on the third day. The authorities are apparently very impatient of hostile criticism. The Governors of Bombay and Madras and Lord Roberts disapprove of the Jury Notification; but they are not common native clerks, and cannot be suspended easily. The suspension of such a large number of clerks on mere suspicion will show the British public in what a despotic way the administration is conducted in this country.

oudh PUNCH.
February 9th, 1893.

Jury question and the Anglo-Indian
and Bengali newspapers.

"The Jury Question," and the Bengalis are represented as being on the point of gaining the victory.

NYAYA SUDHA.
February 6th, 1893.

Proposal regarding the introduction of
the ryotwari system into the Central Provinces.

9. The *Nyaya Sudha* (Nágpur), of the 6th February, regrets to notice that some officers are desirous of introducing the ryotwári system into the Central Provinces. But such a measure would be injurious to Government as well as the agricultural classes. The tracts of land allotted to cultivators under that system are too small to support them and their families, let alone putting by for a rainy day. In bad seasons they are obliged to seek the help of the village money-lenders. It is true that Government has provided for the grant of advances to agriculturists, but they are unable to benefit by the provision to any large extent owing to practical difficulties. Again, under the ryotwári system they cannot expect even-handed justice in disputes between them and Government. In his speech at the Legislative Council in 1879 regarding the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill, Sir Thomas Hope expressly declared that the revenue system in the affected districts was one of the principal causes of the poverty of the people in those districts. On the other hand, the zamíndári system possesses many advantages. It is based on the principle that the ryots should save something in order that the savings may enable them to tide over their difficulties when there is a partial or entire failure of crops. The tenancy law provides adequate safeguards against their ill-treatment by the landholders, and Government is able to adjudicate between the two classes with impartiality in their mutual disputes. Moreover, in time of need the landholders are ready to afford relief to the cultivators for the protection of their own interests if from no sympathy with them. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped no officer will endeavour to introduce the ryotwári system into the Central Provinces.

Azad.
February 10th, 1893.

10. A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 10th February, referring to the commencement of settlement operations in the Bara Banki district, urges that the revenue assessments should not be increased. But of course the land which has been brought under cultivation since

the last settlement should be assessed to revenue. Any large increase in the revenue assessments is sure to ruin the landholders, especially the smaller ones among them, and to lead to the transfer of land to money-lenders. Moreover, it should be remembered the enhancement of revenue would induce the landowners to enhance rent, and that the relations between cultivators and landlords which are already unsatisfactory would get worse in consequence. Again, if the landholders were reduced to poverty, they would be unable to contribute to any funds which might be established for the public good.

11. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 8th February, referring to the rules framed by the Government of India under the new

Rules framed under the new Indian Councils Act.

Indian Councils Act, expresses satisfaction that the budget will be discussed in the Legislative Council every year, and that the members have received the

right of interpellation which they will be allowed to exercise under certain restrictions. But the *Hindustani* is afraid that too much has been left to the discretion of the President. Even the European community is not satisfied with the rules, as is evident from the comments of the *Indian Daily News*. The fact is that whether the rules will be useful or not will entirely depend on the way in which the Government officers exercise the power vested in them by the rules.

12. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th February, states that an article published in a late issue of the Calcutta *Indian Daily News* deserves serious consideration at the hands

Administration of criminal justice.

of the rulers. That journal has drawn a very ugly picture of the administration of criminal justice in

this country. When Alexander the Great had conquered all the world, he is said to have wept for having no other worlds to conquer. But our Government is grieved that more human beings are not relegated to the jails. It would seem from the writings of subservient newspapers that Government is dissatisfied when there is a failure of justice. But the question is—What is a failure of justice? In official language a failure of justice appears to mean nothing more than the release of an accused person. If a Sessions Judge sentences two out of three innocent men who have been committed for trial, there is no failure of justice. On the other hand, if a jury lets off a prisoner, it is accused of giving a perverse verdict. According to the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Nicholls, the late Sessions Judge of Benares, committed gross irregularities in order to condemn four innocent men to the gallows; but Government did not consider that his proceedings involved a miscarriage of justice and never called for any explanation from him. On the other hand, had he discharged the accused, he would have been severely rebuked. Under these circumstances is it unreasonable to infer that Englishmen are thirsting for the blood of natives, that all their expressions of sympathy towards us are based on hypocrisy, and that every rose offered to us by them has a snake concealed under it? The authorities may have sympathy with us, but their conduct in practice points the other way. There are thousands of instances in which the officers were reprimanded for dealing with the accused with leniency, but no officer has ever been taken to task for punishing an innocent man. Such a mischievous policy has produced a very evil effect. When the evidence against the accused in any case is insufficient, a Deputy Magistrate finds himself in a very delicate position. He is afraid to discharge the prisoner for fear of getting into the bad books of his superiors, while he is unwilling to convict him against his conscience. We do not know how the superior Magistrates solve the difficulty. We do not doubt their ability and integrity. Either they receive a bad training which renders them unfit for drawing right conclusions, or the bloodthirstiness of Government spoils their consciences. Anyhow, the people have lost all confidence in the Criminal Courts and regard them as instruments of oppression rather than tribunals of justice. Englishmen are famous for their mercy, but it is to be regretted that their administration of criminal justice has acquired a bad reputation. In their inordinate desire to check crime they forget that they are treating society with undue severity. At Katua an old man was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate for writing a bond on a used stamp through ignorance. On appeal the Sessions Judge acquitted the prisoner, making severe strictures on the Lower Court.

HINDUSTANI.
February 8th, 1893.

SITARA-I-HIND.
February 4th, 1893.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
February 7th, 1893.

Bribery and corruption among Government officials.

13. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, complains that bribery and corruption largely prevail in every branch of the public service. Low-paid officials are entrusted with the assessment of the income tax, and it should be no matter for surprise if they accept bribes. It is well known

that patwáris and subordinate Revenue officials regularly receive their fixed "dues" from landholders and cultivators every year, and litigation among the agricultural classes affords them a favourable opportunity for extorting bribes. The police have acquired the worst reputation in this matter, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Committee reforms have been introduced into the force, but no signs of improvement are yet visible. It is difficult to understand why so few of the subordinate police officials who are notoriously corrupt are prosecuted and brought to justice. It is high time that the District authorities should make it a point of exercising strict supervision over their subordinate officials with a view to check corruption. The Commissariat and Public Works Departments, which were once most rotten and corrupt, have made considerable improvement; but still very few subordinate European and native officials in those departments have clean hands.

HINDUSTÁN.
February 10th and
11th, 1893.

The British Indian Association and the
Mymensingh case.

14. The *Hindustán* (Kálakánkar), of the 10th and 11th February, after giving in some previous issues the substance of the memorial which has been submitted by the British Indian Association of Calcutta to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal regarding the Mymensingh case,

condemns the proceedings of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Hallifax in the case as most arbitrary and high-handed. The Rája was unjustly subjected to great indignity. He was placed in the dock with common offenders, and had to stand for a long time for want of a seat. As Mr. Hallifax sentenced the Rája to a fine, there was no necessity for the Rája being required to attend the Court personally to hear the sentence. The British Indian Association is entitled to public gratitude for taking the case in hand. If the Lieutenant-Governor does not pass satisfactory orders on its memorial, the Association had better appeal to the higher authorities, and even take steps to draw the attention of Parliament to the case, if necessary. Such Associations had better be established at the capitals of all the Provinces with a view to check official high-handedness and prevent the growth of ill-feeling between the rulers and the ruled.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
February 7th, 1893.

Kotla attempted murder case, Agra
district.

15. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, briefly gives the particulars of the Kotla attempted murder case, and observes that Hardeo Singh and Ishwari Singh have been sentenced to death and the other accused men to imprisonment for life by the Sessions Judge of Agra. It is believed

that the Sessions Judge has highly spoken of the courage and bravery displayed by Asad Ali, the officer in charge of the police-station at Narki, in arresting the accused. Asad Ali and his comrades are really entitled to a suitable reward in recognition of their services.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
February 6th, 1893.

Suggestion regarding the bestowal of a
title on Mahárája Partap Narayan Singh
of Ajodhya.

16. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 6th February, says that the British Government, which has a strong feeling of gratitude, is always ready in recognising services rendered to it and the public by the bestowal of suitable titles; but regrets that Sir Auckland Colvin did not recommend Mahárája Partap Narayan Singh of Ajodhya for a title at the distribution of the New Year's Day honors.

Among other acts of charity and generosity the Mahárajs remitted arrears of rent amounting to a lakh of rupees, and granted land worth two lakhs in honor of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, contributed Rs. 45,000 to the Lucknow Technical School, Rs. 5,000 to the Female Hospital at Lucknow, Rs. 6,000 to the Colvin Institute and Library, and granted land and agricultural implements to the Barwár settlers on his estate. It may be hoped he will receive a suitable title on the Empress' birthday.

17. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 10th February, complains that as the civil and criminal administration of Amroha is at present largely in the hands of Shia Musalmáns, they have availed themselves of the opportunity to insult the Sunnis with whom they have never been on good terms. Amjad Ali Khan, an Honorary Magistrate, who belongs to the Shia sect, has published a book, called the *Násir-ul-Imán*, grossly abusing the Sunnis and the second Khalifa, especially in page 308. His brother, Niaz Ali Khan, is also an Honorary Magistrate. The Munsif of Amroha, who is a Shia, is the author of another book named the *Hamla-i-Haidari*, which is calculated to hurt the feelings of the other sect. Aijaz Husain Khan, a Shia Musalmán and Honorary Magistrate who has lately obtained permission for establishing a press, will evidently print and publish such books. What is worse is that Shia Musalmáns, apparently relying on the Honorary Magistrates for aid, insult the Sunnis in public streets and thoroughfares by reading out objectionable passages from the books above referred to. The authorities should nip in the bud the growth of animosity between the two communities.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK.
February 10th, 1893.

Shias and Sunnis of Amroha, Moradabad district.

III.—RAILWAY.

18. The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that there was no female carriage in the mail train which left the Tundla Junction for Jhánsi on 29th January, and that consequently some respectable Panjábi women were exposed to great inconvenience.

Female passengers on the Indian Midland Railway.
inconvenience. On the East Indian line a female carriage is attached to every passenger and mail train, and such carriages have been provided with urinals. The Indian Midland Railway should follow suit.

NASÍM-I-AGRA.
February 7th, 1893.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

19. A correspondent of the *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th February, complains that the Farukhabad district has lately been the scene of frequent dakaits and murders. A daring dakaity was committed with lighted torches at the Kampil village. A still more daring dakaity was committed

A daring dakaity at Farukhabad.
in the centre of the Farukhabad city at a short distance from the city police-station. The robbers who were dressed as policemen entered the house of one Lalman at 11 P.M., and forcibly compelled him and his wife to point out where all his money and jewellery were placed. They remained in the house till 3-30 A.M., and carried away about fifty thousand rupees worth of property. The police officials and constables, numbering two hundred, watched the proceedings of the dakaits like indifferent spectators from a respectful distance. Apparently they could not be expected to do better, as they had only their batons with them, while the dakaits were armed with swords and guns. Of course the police are now busy making an investigation and harassing Lalman's neighbours.

TÚTI-I-HIND.
February 8th, 1893.

20. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 5th February, complains that the *mandvi* or market at Moradabad gets very crowded with people every evening, and that a large number of weavers, who walk about selling cloth at the time,

Weavers and the market at Moradabad.
aggravate matters. Men have to thread their way with difficulty through the crowd. Weavers should be required to take their seats near the market well, none of them being allowed to walk about. The measure also recommends itself on the ground that it would bring in some revenue to the Municipal Board.

JÁM-I-JAMSHED.
February 5th, 1893.

21. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 6th February, complains that no drains having yet been constructed at the standposts in Benares, the streets and bye-lanes of the town are in a very bad state owing to the waste water, and people experience great inconvenience in consequence. The Municipal Board should pay immediate attention to the matter.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
February 6th, 1893.

NYĀYA SUDHA.
February 6th, 1893.

22. The Nyāya Sudha (Nágpur), of the 6th February, approving of the Viceroy's remarks in his Calcutta University Convocation speech, regarding the necessity for accommodation being provided for students in good houses and good surroundings, advises the Nágpur Municipal Board to expel prostitutes and remove *chandu* dens

from the principal streets of the town as the students of the Hislop College live in or pass through those streets on their way to the College. Sir A. P. MacDonnell is sure to assist the Board in the matter.

COLONEL.
February 1st, 1893.

Abuse of some Chief by the Colonel.

23. The Colonel (Moradabad), of the 1st February, in an article headed "A Chief of mixed origin," says that if any author desired to write "The Mysteries of India," the Editor could furnish him with information regarding a small State which would take up a whole volume. If, on the

occasion of the late census, the enumerators had with them any instrument by which they could distinguish between legitimately-born people and bastards, they would have found that a large portion of the population of that State, including the Chief, is made up of bastards. The Editor has been threatened by the Chief, but in utter disregard of the threat he will expose the Chief in a series of articles written in the shape of a story. Such exposures are necessary to check the spread of vice and immorality among the community.

ALLAHABAD :

The 20th February 1893. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,